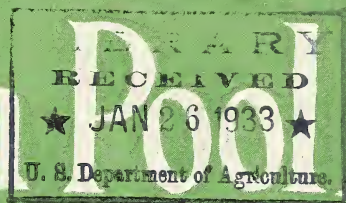


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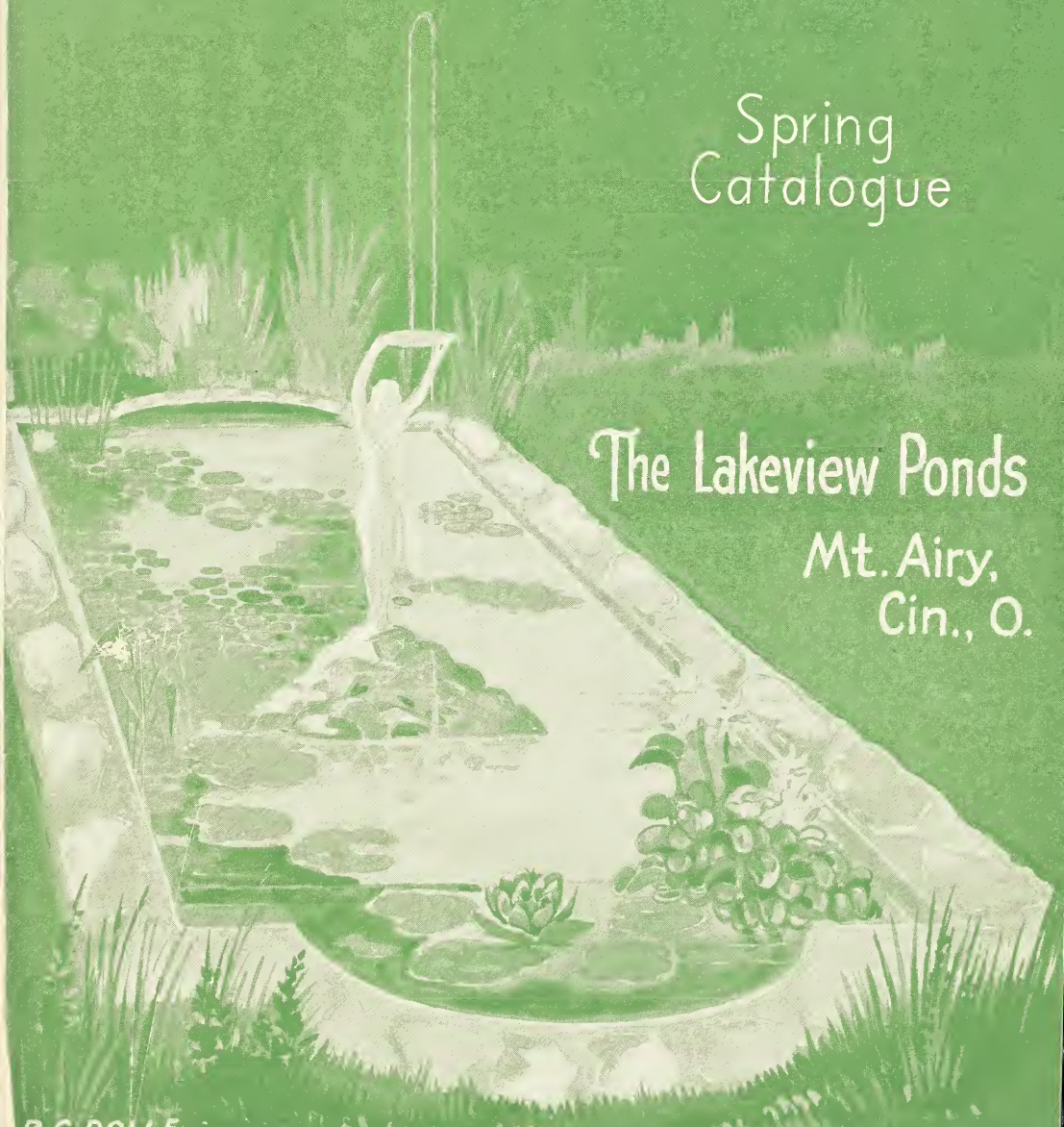
The Goldfish Pond



*"The most interesting Spot
in the Garden"*

Spring
Catalogue

The Lakeview Ponds
Mt. Airy,
Cin., O.





Inside of bowl, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches top by
 $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep.

The WATER HYACINTH

*"A Tropical Plant with Flowers of
Rarest Orchid Texture"*



WATER HYACINTHS were always considered by aquarists among the finest plants in the world for Goldfish to spawn on. They are THE BEST PLANT WE KNOW OF for this purpose IN ANY OUTSIDE POOL. The leaves afford the necessary shade for all fish, their roots pro-

tect the eggs and baby fish. The fresh, tender root tips are eaten by Goldfish and form a necessary vegetable element of their food. Water Hyacinths are the cheapest of the attractive aquatics and the most rapid reproducers of all large floating plants. Their roots like to trail in soil, so plant or retain in shallow water with a muddy bottom until they establish themselves.

If kept indoors give them a sunny location, preferably an East or Southeast window, where they will get sunshine about half the day. The bowl shown is proper size for one plant. Hyacinths will do nicely in an aquarium at a sunny window during the Spring and Summer if you follow the instructions on our circular.



PART OF A LARGE GARDEN FISH POOL
Showing Water Hyacinths in bloom. Ten plants covered half the pool by Fall. (Six plants are enough for smaller pools.) Courtesy of Mr. E. J. Frechtling, Hamilton, Ohio.

We have distributed OVER A MILLION of these useful plants through our dealers during the past few years. Water Hyacinths are best treated as annuals. They die during the Winter, but you can get a fresh supply each Spring. Here is an opportunity for every owner of a pool or pond to learn their beauty and value outdoors, at this specially low price.

POSTPAID—3 PLANTS FOR 50c; 7 FOR \$1.00

FOREWORD

SINCE 1892, we at LAKEVIEW, have grown and sold several million Fancy Goldfish, consisting mainly of Japanese Fantails, Japanese Nymphs, Chinese Telescopes and our American Comets. During recent years the popularity of the Garden Pool has greatly increased, and it is in response to the numerous requests for fish and plants especially adapted to outdoor pools that we publish this catalogue.

Realizing, too, the usual scarcity of the choicer large fish in Springtime, we have endeavored to grow a specially large crop of these finer grades. We hope this booklet will be of real value to Goldfish Dealers, the Landscape Profession and individual pool owners.— And do not hesitate to order Goldfish though you are a thousand miles from Cincinnati. With dependable transportation, careful packing and efficient service, you can be quite sure of safe delivery and especially so if you allow us to ship the fish during cooler weather.

Cultural directions are the result of years of observation and experiment. We set forth the essentials in this book. We will be glad to answer questions on the care of fish or plants, or any construction details, but we would refer you to the publications mentioned herein for foundational knowledge of this fascinating subject.

R. C. DOLLE.

"LAKEVIEW," Jan. 25, 1930.

S.—HOURS FOR VISITORS:

If you drive out you will find our farm on Colerain Avenue (Ohio-U. S. Route 27) opposite Mt. Airy Public School and only 8 miles from downtown Cincinnati. Please observe our visiting hours and follow the drive right down to our ponds, as attendant is on duty at these times.

Week Days—Afternoons only, 1 to 5:30, except Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

Sundays and Holidays—In April, May, June only, 10 to 12 Noon and 2 to 4 P. M.

SOME POINTS ON THE CARE OF GOLDFISH

IF possible have your pool ready for the Goldfish when they arrive. It is a good plan to promptly pour off one half of the water in the shipping can and fill with fresh water of the same temperature unless the fish are removed to fresh water in the pool or to a large vessel at once.

Should any fish appear bloody or injured by the journey give them a salt bath. Use plain untreated salt and just enough to give the water a taste (2 teaspoons per gallon). Allow fish to remain in the salt solution from 12 to 24 hours, so as to gain the antiseptic effect. Always keep fish shaded when closely confined or when treating them for sickness.

Goldfish can stand fairly crowded quarters for varying periods. However, do not allow them to stand in their shipping can longer than you must—and **never in a tightly covered vessel**. Change the water frequently if fish are seen at the top gasping for air, as that is a sure sign of distress caused by lack of oxygen and "stale" water.

In outdoor pools of sufficient depth and size, Goldfish will need scarcely no attention during the greater part of the year. Most of their food is in the form of insect life in the water and if you have a healthy plant growth, the fish will need very little extra food.

In smaller pools, or in aquariums, a little extra food such as Ground Shrimp, "Natural Fish Food," dry bread, etc., will be quite satisfactory. However, do not feed more than the fish will eat in about twenty minutes' time. Feed in a shallow place so surplus food can be noted (and removed) and quantity cut down next time. If there are a good many young fish present more food will be required.

Fresh water leeches may at times make their appearance on Goldfish. These are small crustaceans about one-eighth to one-quarter inch in diameter and cling to the fins or tail, where they suck blood and cause an irritation to the fish. The fish should be caught and the leech removed by hand. (They are perfectly harmless to touch.)

After the first hard frost in Fall you may drain the pool and prepare it for Winter. Draining should prove an interesting adventure, for no doubt you will find some new members of the family. The choicest of these fish may be brought indoors and wintered in an aquarium, which if planted and placed near a window will be most interesting and no care at all. In a larger pool, built as described later, the fish may be safely wintered outdoors. Before refilling the pool remove all dead plants, leaves, etc. Cut the leaves from the hardy lilies and allow the roots to remain as they are. Should you decide to remove all the fish then the pool may be left dry and should be filled with leaves and covered with boards. If this procedure is followed hardy lilies can be left in their boxes under the leaves, but if there is fear of frost penetrating the leaves, lily boxes can be removed to the cellar, protected from mice and kept moist. This latter treatment is best for all shallow pools liable to crack if solidly frozen. In such cases if no large enough aquarium is available the fish may be wintered in tubs covered with wire and kept in the basement. (Note above about changing water.)

Goldfish will stand wintering outdoors in the larger types of pools or ponds if they do not freeze to a depth greater than ten or twelve inches and if there is at least twelve to eighteen inches of water beneath the ice. In our locality ice on pools varies from two to six inches and seldom is any thicker. During long periods

SOME POINTS ON THE CARE OF GOLDFISH—Continued

of solid ice it will be well to open a hole about two feet square to allow some aeration of the water during the milder days. Inspect the pool from time to time to be sure it has plenty of water. Your customary Fall feeding can be given through the ice three times a month during the winter if a lot of fish are known to be in the pool. **If only a few fish are in the pool** and there are some plants, lilies, etc., only feed lightly about twice a month. This is a precaution, as it is better to have the fish slightly hungry than to foul the water. Fish are quite inactive when they "hibernate" in cold water and do not need much food. They become more active as the water warms, and when it gets to be about sixty degrees, along in April, they begin to think of spawning.

Goldfish spawn on the roots of plants close to the surface of the water. For this purpose nothing is superior to the floating **WATER HYACINTH** (see Inside Front Cover), whose long, hairlike roots are a perfect nursery for baby fish. Having spawned, the parent fishes may eat some of the eggs, and the other fish present will also have their fill of this delicacy. Some will survive, the little fish will hatch, and **SOME** of them will live. For this is the way of Nature.

SNAILS, SCAVENGERS, ETC.

Snails and Tadpoles should be in every aquarium or pool. They are the clean-up squad and help greatly to maintain healthy conditions in the water. The snails eat algae and green scum and tadpoles eat decayed matter and surplus food. Tadpoles must be shipped in water with your Goldfish or in a separate can by express.

JAPANESE SNAILS—These are the largest of the aquarium snails and are entirely hardy in a pool. They are better able to resist their natural enemies because when they retire into the shell for protection they can close their trapdoor to all intruders. The young snails are fully formed and have their own small shell when released by the parent. Active eaters of algae and green scum.

25c per pair; \$1.20 per doz.

RED RAMSHORN SNAILS—These are very active algae eaters and show up at their best in a well planted aquarium. The body and shell are coral red. They grow to be about 1 inch in diameter. Rare and desirable.

50c per pair; \$2.50 per doz.

BLACK RAMSHORN SNAILS—Adults are half an inch in diameter, but they make up their lack of size by the rapidity with which they multiply.

60c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100

BABY GREEN TURTLES—These little fellows are about 2 inches in diameter and are perfectly harmless to hold or pet. They are a beautiful green with red and yellow markings. Every one is marked differently on the under part. Their curious markings have given them the name Geographic or Map Turtles. They eat under water small pieces of earthworm or beef, but like to rest on a leaf or stick or stone which should be provided. During the summer they will get plenty to eat if in an outdoor pool with plants.

60c per pair; 4 for \$1.00

TADPOLES—These are the green frogs in the tadpole or undeveloped state. They will develop legs, lose the tail and become baby frogs during the summer. Meanwhile they are scavengers and eat decaying materials. Tads must be shipped in a can with water, but we make no extra charge for it for this purpose. 60c per doz; \$5.00 per 100

GREEN FROGS—A natural accessory for every outdoor pool. Like turtles the frogs need some place to rest above water, so provide a flat board or protruding rock until the lilies grow. Insects are the natural food of frogs. Small size: 3 for 50c; \$1.50 per doz. Large size adults: 60c per pair; \$3.00 per doz. Shipping cans furnished at no extra cost.

BABY ALLIGATORS—We can supply these youngsters about 7 to 8 inches long, but do not specially recommend them in small pools where young fish are present, as they are perfectly able to eat whatever they can catch in the water. They are, however, harmless to handle and will become quite a pet.

\$2.00 each; \$3.50 for two

COLLECTIONS OF SCAVENGERS for a Small Pool	
Six Japanese Snails, twelve Black Ramshorn, two Red Ramshorn (20 Snails).	
No. S1—Postpaid	\$1.50
24 Tadpoles and shipping can.	
No. S2	\$1.00
(Tads must be sent by express.)	

THE PLANTING AND CULTURE OF HARDY WATER LILIES

WATER LILIES will bear many large flowers or a few smaller ones in direct proportion to the amount of growing space and the richness of their soil. Lilies grown in tubs or small boxes will therefore be somewhat dwarfed. Water lilies are easier to grow than roses and many other garden plants. In the first place after planting they need **no watering**, and the elimination of that requirement will save much labor. Aquatic plants are subject to few insect pests, but if aphid is noticed a quick remedy is to wash them off the top of lily leaves or the other leaves with the hose and allow the Goldfish to eat them. A healthy condition in the pool is maintained by keeping the water clean and the level fairly constant. At times green scum may appear, and the remedy is simply to let the pool overflow slowly for half an hour or so through a coarse strainer or with the strainer removed if larger fish only are present. If any caterpillars are ever noticed they should be picked off the plants. Do not drain the pool more than twice a year—Spring and Fall. April 15 to May 15 is the best time to get the pool in order, but hardy lilies can be planted until September. Tropical lilies not before June 1.

HOW TO PLANT—The most satisfactory method of planting in larger pools is to drain the water and install a box for each plant. These boxes should be 24x24x12 inches deep. If the water is more than 30 inches deep the boxes should have a tight bottom and be raised on stones so that the crowns of lilies are not over 18 inches under water. If the boxes are to be placed on the concrete bottom of pool they will not need a full bottom but only a few strips nailed across so that the soil will anchor the sides and keep them from floating to the surface. The sheathing used for concrete forms will last for several years under water, but if you must buy lumber then rough "Hotbed Boards" 1x12 inches will be very satisfactory. Use a 2x4 cleat in the corners.

In smaller pools a space, say, 4x5 feet can be partitioned off with a 2x12-inch plank wedged tightly or a brick wall one brick wide and four courses high. This pocket can be filled with soil and will support four or five lilies very nicely.

In natural ponds simply press the roots into the soil and then cover lightly with small flat stones to anchor until the roots take hold. Allow six to eight feet diameter for each lily and if you do not wish them to mingle too closely give each species a considerable area to itself. Egyptian lotus will run wild in some ponds and must be confined before they get too well established.

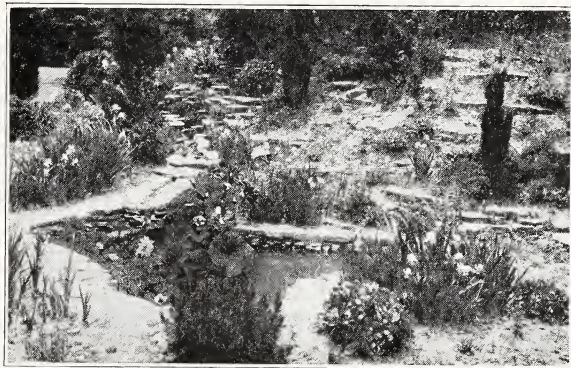
SOIL TO USE—All aquatic plants like a rich soil. The sod from a pasture or any good grassy plot is very fine, but only the top four inches including the sod should be taken. Mix the soil well, using about one-fifth well-rotted cow manure if available. If cow manure is not available use bone meal, mixing in the proportion of one pound to a two-foot square box one foot deep. New manure should be given the lilies each year and new soil every two or three years.

DO NOT ALLOW LILIES TO BECOME DRY. When lilies are received they must be placed in water or covered with wet burlap. Never allow the leaves to wither. In planting, lay the tubers horizontally with the growing end even with surface. Cover over with soil. Then cover over each box or the part of pool filled with soil, with a **layer of mixed sand and gravel one inch thick**. This will keep the water clean and prevent the fish from disturbing the plants. Follow this practice in planting all sorts of aquatics which grow in soil.

OUTDOOR POOLS

IF YOU haven't yet built your pool, then the questions uppermost in your mind are **where** shall we put it and **what type** of pool shall we build? There are two general types of pools; the formal type, generally rectangular in shape, but under which heading we classify all the smooth surface geometrical shapes as built with forms; and the informal type, embracing the irregular shaped pools as suited to a natural setting, or as part of a rock garden effect. We illustrate several types of each.

As to where the pool shall be located, let the scheme of your garden determine that. But bear in mind that **for best results in the pool** it should be built where it will get some morning and afternoon



This small informal pool on the estate of Mr. Oscar Onken of Cincinnati shows the charming effect when used with a rock garden. Egyptian Lotus grows in the center of the pool, with Water Hyacinth, Water Poppy and Parrot Feather floating on the water. Iris are prominent around the pool.



sunshine in a place where a dependable water supply is available (city water generally answers this point) and where the water may be drained off from the recommended depth of 30 inches below the surface level.

For best results the water level should remain nearly constant. The above pool has an attractive reproduction of a natural water supply in which city water is piped to the upper rocks and allowed to trickle into the pool as needed. Where city water is not available, rain water from downspouting or a cistern overflow may be used. In connection with low water in pools or shallow fountain bases, let us state here that it is best to install a few large flagstones raised on bricks or stones to be about four inches from the bottom so as to allow the Goldfish to hide under them. This will give them some protection from a stray cat, a large bird or other natural enemies. The stones will not be needed in well planted pools where water is at least 12 inches deep.

The screen planting of trees and shrubs and the protection of the pergola and garden wall on the northwest to northeast as shown on the photograph on next page is arranged so as not to overshadow the water and is very beneficial to the tender tropical lilies growing in the pool. If only hardy plants are to be grown, screen plantings are not necessary.

CONSTRUCTION OF A FORMAL POOL

THE most satisfactory type of outdoor pool is without question the reinforced concrete pool. Regardless of surface decorations of the visible portion of a pool, we recommend concrete as the best material below the water line. Concrete may be used to form any desired shape of pool, but for simplicity (especially if the job is to be done yourself) the rectangular type or formal pool will be the easiest. And do not feel that the construction of a pool is too big a job



The pool is always the center of interest in a Formal Garden. This is a particularly fine example and the owners, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Gerrard of Cincinnati, may take just pride in their creation.

to undertake alone. An extra man to help in the digging, the placing of forms and the pouring of concrete is all that is necessary.

To construct the type of pool shown on page 8 proceed as follows:

1. Stake off the ground to the required size, 6 feet 4 inches by 8 feet 4 inches, as shown, which will give an inside water surface 5 by 7 feet. If a larger pool is desired, measure off the plot as desired and put a stake at each corner, as specifications are the same for any pool up to 10 by 15 feet. A more suitable size will be 10 by 7 feet if sufficient space is available. To build this double size pool stake off 11 feet 4 inches by 8 feet 4 inches.

2. Tie a line about the four stakes and dig out the center part first to the depth of 36 inches. Keep about a foot away from the edges as shown by the line until all the center part is removed. Then carefully dig down the side walls to the required dimensions. (Soil side of wall has no taper.)

3. Install the drain pipe at the point that is to be the lowest end of the pool. Select the most convenient point from the standpoint of drainage. This drainpipe should be of 2-inch galvanized iron pipe used with a brass coupling which will be imbedded in the concrete bottom and flush with it after it is poured. The water should be led by a longer piece of galvanized pipe beyond the pool wall, to a 3 or 4-inch tile drain. If a central fountain is desired the water pipe must now be laid ($\frac{1}{2}$ -inch galvanized pipe) and the pipe extended up about 4 inches above the cement bottom. It can then be capped if not for immediate use.

4. Build the forms, using common No. 2 grade $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch D. & M. sheathing, with 2x4's for bracing. Nail up the forms outside the pool and then install them and brace well as shown. The forms must be held up 6 inches from the bottom

CONSTRUCTION OF A FORMAL POOL—Continued

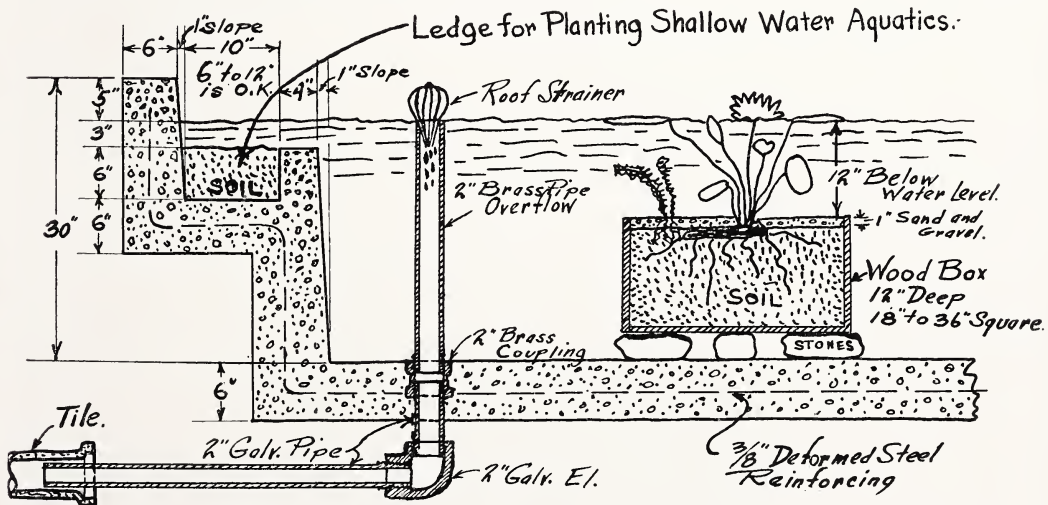
with some bricks, to be removed later when the concrete is nearly all poured. In this way the bottom becomes an integral part of the walls.

5. If you wish to use wire fencing for reinforcement instead of the steel rods, this must now be inserted so as to extend continuously from one wall over the bottom and up the other wall. (See below.) If rods are to be used you are now ready for the concrete when the bottom is clean of all debris and well packed.

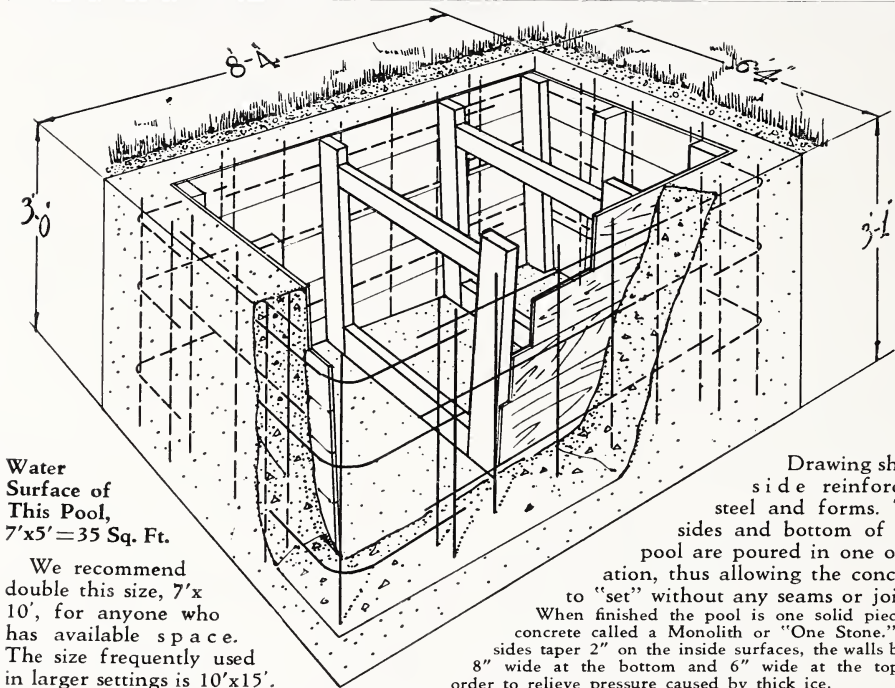
6. Use Portland cement, mixing concrete in proportion one part cement to two parts sharp sand and four parts assorted gravel. Mix the sand and cement first on a suitable platform, then add gravel, turning thoroughly. Use sufficient water to make a good wet mixture. Pour two to three inches over entire bottom, then lay the steel rods across the bottom, spacing in squares 12 inches each way. (If wire fencing, pull it up so there is two inches of concrete under it.) Now pour balance of bottom to depth of 6 inches, working in under the forms, and puddle well. Bricks can now be removed from under forms. Insert the vertical steel rods all around 12 inches apart so as to be in center of wall. Wet the forms and pour concrete for walls, laying the sets of horizontal steel rods for corners and sides as you fill in the concrete so each set is respectively 10, 20 and 30 inches from the bottom and in center of wall. Puddle sides with a thin stick as you pour the concrete so as to work it down well into the forms.

If this work is done during dry, warm weather it will be necessary to cover the bottom with moist burlap sacks after a few hours and then to sprinkle the whole pool cautiously to keep sacks and forms moist for two days. After seven days the forms can be removed, rough spots rubbed down and a wet coating of one part cement to one part fine sand applied with a whitewash brush.

CAUTION: A new pool must be filled with water allowed to stand for a few days. Then rinse out thoroughly and drain. Refill immediately and allow water to stand another week, then drain again. This will remove the alkali in new cement which would be very injurious to fish or plants. Repeat this draining a third time in another week, as it will then be in still better shape for the fish. A fourth and last draining is recommended for anyone who has the time before planting lilies or introducing the fish.



Some people like to have a fringe of water plants around one or more edges of the pool. This can be accomplished by planting the aquatics in raised tubs, boxes, etc., or by building a ledge to hold the earth as shown here. (See our offer of special metal pans for aquatics on page 10.)



Water Surface of This Pool, 7'x5' = 35 Sq. Ft.

We recommend double this size, 7'x 10', for anyone who has available space. The size frequently used in larger settings is 10'x15'.

Drawing shows side reinforcing steel and forms. The sides and bottom of this pool are poured in one operation, thus allowing the concrete to "set" without any seams or joints. When finished the pool is one solid piece of concrete called a Monolith or "One Stone." Its sides taper 2" on the inside surfaces, the walls being 8" wide at the bottom and 6" wide at the top, in order to relieve pressure caused by thick ice.

A WELL DESIGNED REINFORCED CONCRETE POOL

ONLY THE FOUR INSIDE FORMS ARE NEEDED IN FIRM GROUND
Designed to withstand severe freezing without injury to the pool, the hardy lilies or the fish.

CONSTRUCTION DATA FOR FIVE POOLS

SIZE OF POOL (Inside dimensions at bottom) (Capacity figured for 25" of water)	RECTANGULAR			ROUND	
	7'x5' (575 gal.)	7'x10' (1150 gal.)	10'x15' * (2300 gal.)	6' diam. (460 gal.)	10' diam. (1275 gal.)
WATER SURFACE (variation from bottom to overflow)	35 to 38 sq. ft.	70 to 75 sq. ft.	150 to 158 sq. ft.	28 to 31 sq. ft.	78 to 83 sq. ft.
EARTH TO BE REMOVED (for excavation 36" deep)	5.8 cu. yds.	10.4 cu. yds.	20.4 cu. yds.	4.6 cu. yds.	11.3 cu. yds.
CONCRETE NEEDED—Figured for bottom 6", side walls 8" at bottom, 6" at top	2.2 cu. yds.	3.7 cu. yds.	6.0 cu. yds.	2.0 cu. yds.	4.6 cu. yds.
CEMENT	14 sacks	23 sacks	36 sacks	12 sacks	28 sacks
SAND (Washed Concrete Sand)	1 cu. yd.	2 cu. yds.	3 cu. yds.	1 cu. yd.	3 cu. yds.
GRAVEL (washed 1/2" to about 1 1/2")	2 cu. yds.	3 1/2 cu. yds.	5 cu. yds.	2 cu. yds.	4 cu. yds.
FORMS (Inside Only)—7/8"x6' No. 2 D. & M. S. Sheathing	6 pcs. @ 12' 6 pcs. @ 16'	12 pcs. @ 8' 12 pcs. @ 10'	12 pcs. @ 10' 12 pcs. @ 16'	15 pcs. @ 12' (some for bracing)	24 pcs. @ 12' (some for bracing)
2x4 BRACE AND STUDS—Studs to be 36", cut from 12' pieces. (Space studding 30" for wood forms)	3 pcs. @ 12' 2 pcs. @ 10' 2 pcs. @ 14'	5 pcs. @ 12' 4 pcs. @ 10' 3 pcs. @ 14'	5 pcs. @ 12' 12 pcs. @ 10' 2 pcs. @ 16'	9 pcs. @ 12'	Stud, 10 pcs. @ 12' Brace, 4 pcs. @ 16'
STEEL REINFORCING (3/8" deformed bars)	24 pcs. @ 33" { Corner Bends 12 pcs. @ 40" 12 pcs. 5' 10" 10 pcs. 7' 10"	34 pcs. @ 33" { Corner Bends 12 pcs. @ 40" 15 pcs. 7' 10" 12 pcs. 10' 10"	50 pcs. @ 33" { Corner Bends 12 pcs. @ 40" 20 pcs. 10' 10" 15 pcs. 15' 10"	{ Vertical, 21 pcs. @ 33" Side, 6 pcs. 11' 0" Bottom, 4 pcs. 5' 4" 6 pcs. 7' 0"	{ Vertical, 33 pcs. @ 33" Side, 6 pcs. 17' 0" 4 pcs. 6' 10" Bottom, 4 pcs. 8' 10" 10 pcs. 11' 0"

*Water costs 12c per 100 cubic feet in Cincinnati. At this rate it will cost only 35c to fill the 10x15-foot pool with 25 inches of water. (One cubic foot equals 7 1/2 gallons.)

†Forms and bracing are for complete inner forms only. If pools are built in soft ground needing outer form in whole or part, then add to the list of lumber given. If a plant ledge is to be built, add a few extra pieces to the list.

CONSTRUCTION OF AN INFORMAL POOL

AN attractive informal pool of any size may be built without forms by simply hollowing out the chosen space to the desired shape. When the ground is prepared, the sides trimmed to a slope of approximately 35 degrees, and the filled-in spots rammed hard, you are ready for reinforcing wire. For this purpose the $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch deformed steel rods laid in 12-inch squares will be best, but farm fencing of No. 9 to No. 12 gauge wire, in mesh not over 6 inches each way, will be easier to lay and prove quite satisfactory. This reinforcing is necessary in concrete pools and your work may be for nothing if it is omitted, as the bottom or sides may then leak hopelessly through cracks. Even steel may not be an absolute preventive of cracks, but should a crack develop in a reinforced surface, the pieces will hold tightly together and the crack may be made water-tight by cleaning the surface, drying it thoroughly, and pouring melted roofing tar into the crack. The pool will then be as good as ever. When wire fencing is used, allow it to overlap 6 inches at the joints and when pouring raise or move it so it will be in the middle of the concrete surface. We recommend 6 inches of concrete for any pool, believing that the extra two inches may save you a great deal of trouble in the long run. An overflow and drain like the one shown on page 7 should be provided. Rock decorations will add to the natural appearance.

If Goldfish are to be wintered in an informal pool, it must have an area of at least 4 feet diameter, having a depth of at least 30 inches from top of pool, so as to allow 24 inches of water during the winter.

BUILDING A NATURAL POND

Anyone who is fortunate enough to have a flowing creek on his place can build a natural pond by digging out the surface mud and muck of the creek to solid clay and then filling in a clay dam. This will make a natural pond such as shown on rear cover. Good clay must be used wherever crawfish are active and the dam must be at least 5 feet wide at the top, with a slope of not over 45 degrees. A concrete and tile overflow fitted with $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch galvanized wire should be provided and this wire protected by another of 1-inch poultry netting in front of it so as to keep the fine mesh free from leaves, etc. A 4-inch gate valve mounted on 15 feet of cast iron pipe should be laid at the bottom of the dam so that pond may be drained. The valve is to be on the pond side. Tile pipe can be used from the iron pipe to the rear of dam.



PHOTO BY ROTHE

A perfect example of an Informal Pool. Estate of Dr. H. P. Fisher, Philadelphia.

Could you imagine a more lovely garden scene than this? Yes — it is a concrete pool constructed in a natural hollow. The use of rocks and well chosen shrubbery for planting around the pool completes the natural effect. Notice the Water Lilies, Cattails and Water Hyacinths in the pool.

HARDY GOLDFISH FOR OUTDOOR POOLS



SOME OF OUR OUTSIDE STORAGE BASKETS FOR GOLDFISH

The plants in these wire baskets are Water Hyacinths which we use to shade the fish. Their roots are preferred by Goldfish for spawning and also furnish them a necessary vegetable food.

ALL our Goldfish are grown out of doors in natural clay bottom ponds. They are raised on a good deal of live food in the shape of bugs, mosquito larvae, etc., which is augmented during the summer by carefully prepared food. They are healthy, for they have to be to withstand cold winters under ice. The fish listed here are one, two or three years old and have spent their entire lives outdoors, so they are in no way to be classed with the delicate "hothouse" varieties. You can select any of the grades we list with complete assurance that they are strong and healthy fish, in the best condition for shipment.

Goldfish should be in every body of fresh water if only to keep down the insect pests and to destroy the mosquitos, for in this respect nothing is superior to our friends, the Goldfish. These fish when uncolored (Silver Fish) are very inexpensive and are available in large quantities for ponds in parks or private estates. They are very prolific and are a real service to the community. Apart from this great service to us, the beauty of these larger type fish is remarkable and no pool is complete without them. Singletail fish are jumpers, hence keep water 5 inches from top of pool to prevent the larger ones from hopping out in their more sportive moments. Prices are for assorted colors as they come, unless otherwise stated. Sizes are approximate and are the overall length of body and tail. Fifty of any grade at 100 rate.

SHUBUNKIN—A newer addition to the Goldfish family, the Shubunkin is truly as its Japanese name implies, an "Autumn Brocade." It is one of the so-called scaleless or Calico fish. Color ranges from red and white, to red, black, blue, orange, purple, and white—at times all on the same fish. It is quite hardy, a prolific breeder, and one of the liveliest fish in any aquarium or pool.

	Per Pair	Per Doz.
3 to 4-inch size	\$ 0.75	\$ 3.50
4 to 5-inch size	1.20	7.00
5 to 6-inch size	3.00	15.00
7 to 9-inch size	10.00	

JAPANESE NYMPHS—These fish have the characteristic deep body of the Japanese Fantails with a single tail. Colors are red, gold, red and white, or red and black. All red is the predominating color.

	Per Pair	Per Doz.
3 to 4-inch size	\$0.75	\$ 3.50
4 to 5-inch size	1.20	6.00
5 to 6-inch size	3.00	15.00
7 to 9-inch size	6.00	

COMET—This is an American variety which was developed from the common Goldfish but is characterized by a thin, graceful body and a long, single tail. It is very quick in its movements and a splendid fish for pools. Colors are red and white, red and black, all red or all white.

	Per Pair	Per Doz.	Per 100
3 to 4-inch size ..	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$16.00
4 to 5-inch size ..	.60	3.00	25.00
5 to 6-inch size ..	1.00	6.00	

SILVER FISH—The younger Silver Fish are unsurpassed as mosquito killers. All Goldfish varieties are a silvery color when young. Some acquire their final colors when they are two to three weeks old, others at six to twelve weeks, and some grow large without "turning gold." We list these single tail fish for several reasons. They are the least expensive of all fish, size for size, that can be bought for a pool or pond. Many of the larger fellows will begin to color black and gold the first summer spent in a pool, especially if in a sunny location. This process of changing color begins on the underpart of the fish, changing from dark greyish black to lemon color, and then to a vivid orange. It is very interesting to watch during the course of the Summer. The smaller fish will usually turn red. Special discount of 20 per cent on lots of 500 or more for ponds, etc. The larger fish are prolific spawners.

	Per Pair	Per Doz.	Per 100
3 to 4-inch size ..		\$0.60	\$ 5.00
4 to 5-inch size ..		1.00	8.00
5 to 6-inch size ..	\$0.60	3.00	20.00
7 to 8-inch size ..	1.00	5.00	35.00
9 to 12-inch size ..	3.00		

	Per Pair	Per Doz.
6 to 7-inch size ..	\$1.50	\$ 9.00
7 to 8-inch size ..	3.00	18.00
9 to 12-inch size ..	6.00	

6"

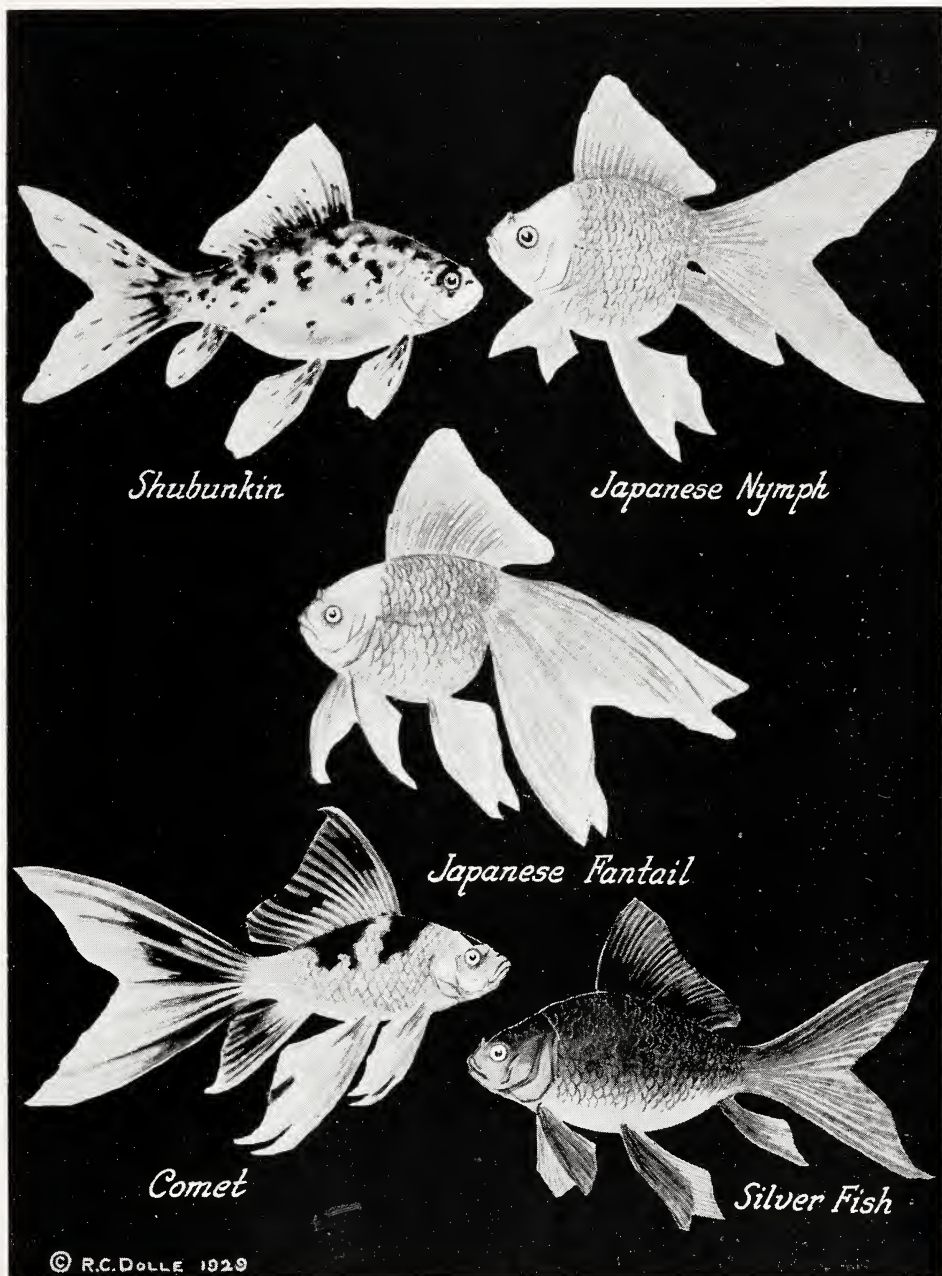
7"

8"

9"

10"

11"



"A RAINBOW OF GOLD-(Fish)!"

These are the five varieties that should be in every pool. We include one or more choice specimens of each variety in all our Special Collections listed on page 14.

— 11 —

To visualize the sizes of fish listed on pages 10 and 12 you may refer to the rule in inches at top of this page.

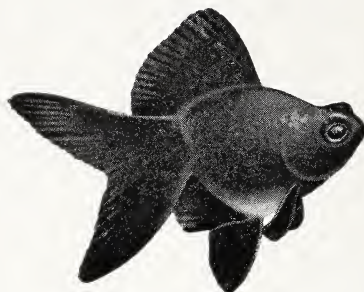
HARDY GOLDFISH—Continued

CHINESE TELESCOPES—The Telescope is characterized by the familiarly termed "goggle eyes" which give it a grotesque appearance. The Chinese are the originators of this strain of fish, and it seems to particularly reflect their odd taste. Contrary to expectations the Telescopes are not keen-sighted fish and in fact are slower to locate their food than fish with normal eyes. A very popular variety. Available only in limited numbers, so order early. Colors, all black, all red, red and black, or Calico.

2 to 3-inch size	\$1.00 per pair
3 to 4-inch size	2.00 per pair
4 to 5-inch size	3.00 per pair
5 to 6-inch size	6.00 per pair
Extra large and choice fish	\$5.00 to \$10.00 each

JAPANESE FANTAILS—These are the best known of the fancy Goldfish and enjoy the largest sale of any of the Fantail varieties and are the most satisfactory. Our strain of Japanese Fantails is the result of careful breeding for thirty-five years. They will reproduce true to form. Also known as Korean Fantails and choice older specimens are called "Fringetails." Per Pair Per Doz.

3-inch size	\$1.00	\$ 6.00
3½ to 4-inch size	1.50	9.00
4 to 5-inch size	2.00	12.00
5 to 6-inch size, Grade A	4.00	24.00
5 to 6-inch size, Grade B	3.00	18.00
Extra large and choice specimens	\$5.00 each	



YOUNG CHINESE MOOR

The Chinese Moors or "Black Telescopes" are the only members of the Goldfish family to develop the true "black velvet" color.

PLAIN GOLDFISH—Same type as Silver Fish shown, but these are already colored. Very hardy fish for pools and grow to be 12 inches long. The most inexpensive of the colored Goldfish for pools and very satisfactory.

	Per Pair	Per Doz.	Per 100
3 to 4-inch size	\$.30	\$ 1.50	\$12.00
4 to 5-inch size40	2.40	18.00
5 to 6-inch size	1.00	5.00	
7 to 8-inch size	2.00	12.00	
9 to 12-inch size	6.00		

BOOKS ON GOLDFISH, POOLS AND WATER LILIES

There are many good points in connection with the care and habits of Goldfish, the growing of Water Lilies and other Aquatics which can best be learned from a competent book. For the convenience of our customers we carry and recommend the following which we sell at established prices.

"GOLDFISH VARIETIES AND TROPICAL AQUARIUM FISHES," By Wm. T. Innes, former President Philadelphia Aquarium Society, a recognized authority on aquarium fish. This is the most complete book on Ornamental Fish available. Some of the chapter titles are: Aquarium Management; The Goldfish; Breeding Goldfish; Tropical Fishes; Native Aquarium Fishes; Fish Foods; Fish Enemies; Diseases and Their Treatment; Aquatic Plants; Construction of Tanks and Aquariums. Tenth Edition, 1929, 300 pages, 275 illustrations; cloth bound, gilt top. Price, \$4.00, postpaid.

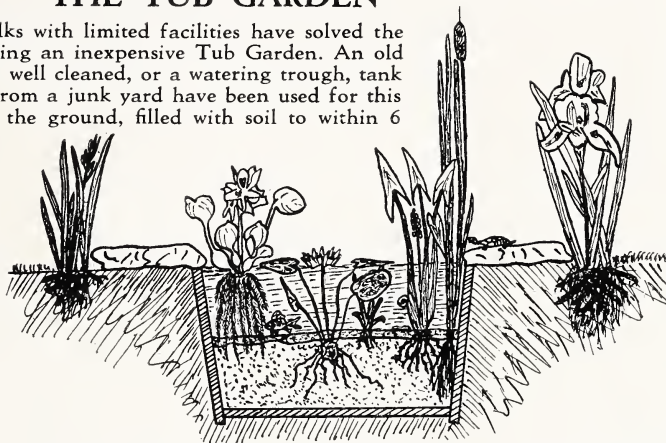
"THE MODERN AQUARIUM," by Wm. T. Innes, is a paper-bound book of 64 pages condensed from Mr. Innes' complete work described above. It is nicely illustrated and answers the questions most frequently asked regarding Gold and Tropical Fishes, their breeding habits and the proper care of an aquarium. Price, \$1.00; postpaid, \$1.10.

"THE WATER GARDEN," by Peter Bisset. This is a de luxe book profusely illustrated with 125 halftones and diagrams. Complete information on care of Water Lilies from the small garden to the elaborate formal plantings of large estates and parks. Bound in green cloth, stamped with gold. Price, \$5.00, postpaid.

We will try to select mated pairs where fish are priced \$1.50 or more per pair, or of any 5-inch fish when specially requested. (See note page 14.)

THE TUB GARDEN

HUNDREDS of folks with limited facilities have solved the problem by creating an inexpensive Tub Garden. An old tub or half-barrel well cleaned, or a watering trough, tank or even an old bathtub from a junk yard have been used for this purpose. When sunk in the ground, filled with soil to within 6 to 8 inches of the top, and planted with a water lily and other aquatics, these receptacles make a most desirable home for a few Goldfish and aquatic plants. They will afford much interest and will beautify any spot. Tubs are sometimes placed on a roof, a balcony or in the back yard. If you pick a spot which gets sunshine part of the day you will be delighted with the results.



A sectional drawing of a Tub Garden showing, left to right, Iris, Water Hyacinth, Goldfish, Hardy Water Lily, Oxygenating Plant, Snail, Indian Arrow Head, Cattail, Baby Turtle on rock and Iris.

Frequently two or three tubs are grouped together and where there is room for this, some very charming effects can be secured. If more permanency is desired you can get a large clay sewer pipe, 24 to 30", and make a concrete bottom for it. This will make a frostproof job (but remove the plants and fish to the cellar during the winter.)

SPECIAL TUB GARDEN COLLECTION

Here is a collection of named plants specially selected for a tub garden:

- 1 Hardy Water Lily—Your choice of white, pink or yellow.
- 10 Assorted Choice Plants, floating, shallow water, and submerged.
- 1 Pair Japanese Live Bearing Snails.

No. T1—Price postpaid \$3.25

SPECIAL METAL PANS FOR AQUATIC PLANTS

We can furnish rectangular metal pans, size 18"x20"x8" deep, made of 22 gauge galvanized metal, heavily reinforced top and bottom and fitted with strong handles. They are splendid for use in the pool corners for planting shallow water aquatics. These are slightly used pans, but will be very serviceable for many seasons. Plants will be quite safe in these pans if removed to cellar, covered and kept moist during the Winter, or they can be left in the pool and placed in deeper water for the Winter. Special price, \$2.00 each. (Shipping weight, 16 pounds.)

FISH FOODS

Goldfish will eat a variety of food, but to give them a well-regulated diet we use the following ourselves and recommend it highly. Use sparingly, and it will last for months and prove very beneficial. Postage is 10c per can when ordered separately.

NATURAL FISHFOOD—A balanced, dried preparation of cereals, salts and animal matter, containing all the elements necessary for nutrition. Very good for aquaria and pools.

GROUND SHRIMP—This is specially prepared sun-dried shrimp ground fine and free from all shell. It is a very fine food as a change of diet in winter and is greatly relished by growing young fish of all sorts. Feed only as much as is readily eaten. Packed in cans.

Per large can (1 pound), \$1.00

Per large can (1 pound), \$1.00

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS FOR POOLS

Small Goldfish* Collection

Two fish of each of the seven varieties we list (small size, 3 to 4 inches). Also six Tadpoles, six Black Ramshorn Snails and two Japanese Snails. Fourteen choice fish and fourteen scavengers—value \$6.05. Suitable for a small pool or fountain base or a large aquarium.

No. G1—Special Collection Price \$5.00

One-half the above, including shipping can. This is suitable for a ten or twelve-gallon aquarium.

No. ½G1—Price \$3.00

Regular Goldfish Collection

Same as No. G1 except fish are medium size (4 to 5 inches). These medium size fish make a very nice showing in a pool. Fourteen beautiful fish in six varieties and fourteen scavengers (value \$10.15).

No. G2—Special Collection Price \$8.00

One-half the above, including shipping can (one specimen each of seven varieties).

No. ½G2—Price \$5.00

Lakeview Specimen Collections

Same as No. G1 except fish are large size 5 to 6 inches). Fourteen real specimen Goldfish, all adult breeding fish two years old or more, and fourteen scavengers. A very choice assortment and not easily obtainable elsewhere. (Special care taken to select male and female of each species in this collection.) (Value \$20.00.)

No. G3—Special Collection Price \$17.50

Same as above without the two Telescopes. Twelve specimen fish in six varieties and fourteen scavengers.

No. G4—Price \$12.50

The Six Giants (8 to 10 Inches)

This assortment has two each of the Comet, Plain Goldfish and Silverfish. Giant Singletails of the less expensive varieties. Two dark colored fish and four in varied colors. Best assortment of colors available at the time will be given. As large as they grow. (Value \$15.00.)

No. G5—Price \$10.00

COMPLETE POOL COLLECTIONS

Fish Plants and Scavengers—Everything You Need for Stocking a Pool

Beginner's Complete Collection

Eight Goldfish of various kind and colors, including one or more of each type shown on page 12. Average size, 4 to 5 inches. Also six Green Frog Tadpoles, two Japanese Snails, six Black Ramshorn Snails (scavengers). Your choice of one yellow or pink Hardy Water Lily (Mexicana or Helen Fowler), three Water Hyacinths, two bunches Oxygenating Plants and six Shallow Water Plants. Value \$8.00. Including shipping can for fish.

No. P1—Price \$6.50

The Complete Small Pool Collection

Twelve select Goldfish, comprising five distinct varieties. Nearly every fish in this lot has a different color scheme. Average length 4 to 6 inches. Also six Green Frog Tadpoles, two Japanese Snails, six Black Ramshorn Snails, two Hardy Water Lilies (Mexicana and Helen Fowler), three Water Hyacinths, six Oxygenating Plants of three species, ten Shallow Water Plants (our selection). Value \$13.75. (Special can used to be returned.)

No. P2—Price \$10.00

The Complete Medium Pool Collection

(For the Popular Sized Pool of About 70 Square Feet Area)

14 choice Goldfish and 14 Scavengers—Collection G-2 (described on this page).....	\$ 8.00
1 pair Giant Goldfish.....	6.00
4 baby Green Turtles.....	1.00
4 varieties of Hardy Water Lilies (4 colors) .. Gladstone (white), Marliac (pink), Mexicana (yellow) and Aurora (red)	6.50
1 Egyptian Lotus.....	2.00
Collection of Oxygenating Plants No. A2, page 19.....	2.00
Aquatic Plant Collection No. A3, consisting of nine Floating Plants and twenty-seven Shallow Water Plants in eight varieties of our selection (thirty-six plants).....	6.75

\$32.25

No. P3—Special Group Price \$27.50

AQUATIC PLANT COLLECTION

Collection of nine Floating Plants and twenty-seven Shallow Water Aquatics in eight varieties of our own selection (depending on season and availability). All standard plants from our list. Thirty-six plants (value \$6.75). No. A3—Price \$5.00

*NOTE: The sex of young Goldfish is very difficult to determine. In older fish only at breeding season is it readily detected. The male has small granules appearing on the gill plate. We try to give mated pairs in the larger fish, but cannot guarantee to do so on all orders, nor can we be responsible for error in sex on any order.



"ATTRACTION"
A Giant Hardy Water Lily.



ARDY WATER LILIES

(Genus *Nymphaea*)

ADD GRACE AND CHARM TO
EVERY PLACID WATER
SURFACE

ONE or more specimens of the Hardy Water Lilies should be in every pool. Fish and plants belong together and each profits by the other's presence. Lily leaves shade the Goldfish on hot Summer days, and the fish in turn reciprocate by eating up the bugs as rain (or your hose) washes

them from the surface of the leaves. Lilies will adjust themselves to usual changes in water level. If their general requirements of rich soil, shallow water and sunny location are met very little attention will be necessary thereafter. (See detailed instructions for care and planting of lilies, page 4. The varieties we list are quite hardy and well adapted for pools or ponds. They begin to flower very early in the season. In our vicinity blooms begin to appear early in May and continue steadily until September.

WHITE—

Giadstone—This is the finest pure white lily. It bears an abundance of dazzling white flowers 6 to 8 inches in size, having broad petals and yellow stamens. It is a very strong grower.

\$2.00 each

Odorata—A native American Water Lily. It is a vigorous, prolific grower and has especial merit in larger outdoor ponds. Being the most inexpensive of lilies, it is a good variety to experiment with or to plant where quantity is needed for effect. Flowers are pure white and quite attractive.

50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

Odorata Minor—The dwarf white water lily. Very dainty and suitable for tubs and small pools.

\$1.00 each

YELLOW—

Mexicana—This is a very hardy lily in our latitude. They will survive periods of drought and even actual freezing of the pond bottom will not exterminate this variety, though it will seriously retard its growth for a season. Propagation is by long runners and the plants are of vigorous habits. Flowers are a beautiful light yellow, size about 3 to 4 inches. Leaves are dark green with dark red blotched under surface.

\$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz.

Yellow Pygmy—A dwarf variety well adapted to tub garden or shallow water in a confined space. It bears an abundance of light yellow flowers.

\$1.00 each

PINK—

Oderata Rosea—The famous Cape Cod Pink Pond Lily. The clear pink flowers are about 4 inches in diameter, darker in the center, very fragrant, with pure yellow stamens. Leaves are a dark reddish green both sides.

\$1.50 each

Marliac Rose—A most beautiful variety of pink lily, free flowering. The blooms are fragrant, cup shaped and the first to open in the morning. It is also one of the best lilies for cut flowers. When young the leaves are purplish red, but change later to deep green.

\$2.50 each

Helen Fowler—A freely flowering pink lily, bearing flowers on a stiff stem above water. It is the best hardy pink lily for cut flowers and is suited to a small pool or tub.

\$1.25 each

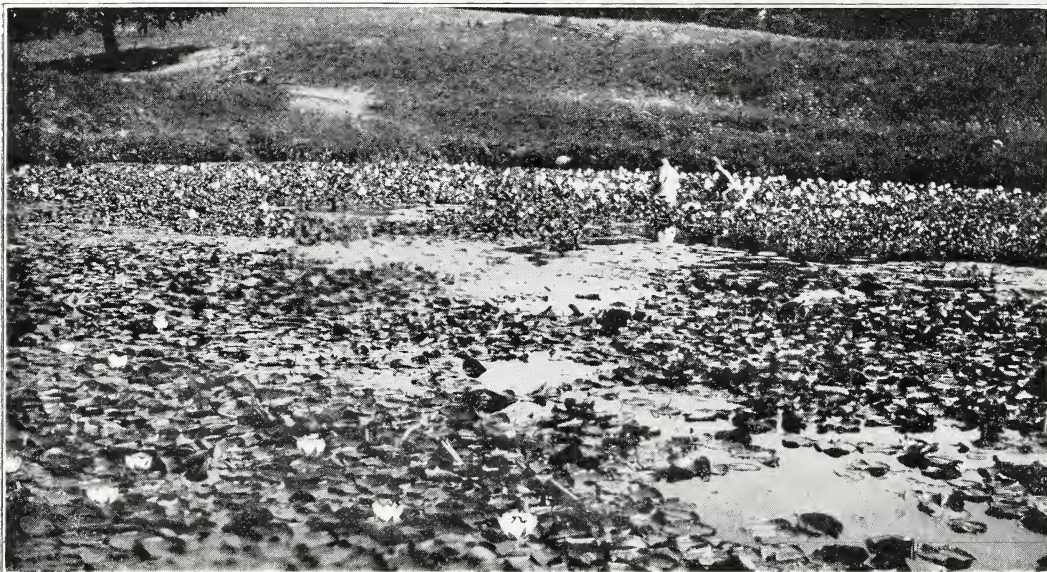
RED—

James Bryden. This is one of the best of the earlier American varieties and still unsurpassed. Flowers are large, cup shaped, full petaled and of brilliant rosy crimson color. Leaves are very ornamental and the plant is vigorous and free flowering.

\$3.00 each

Attraction—This recent French hybrid is one of the largest hardy water lilies in cultivation and a remarkable bloomer. The petals are garnet red, shading to mahogany as the flower ages. The sepals are white, the stamens yellow. Size of blossoms, 8 inches in diameter. Limited quantity.

\$7.50 each



HARDY WATER LILIES AT LAKEVIEW
The two men are cultivating an area of Water Hyacinths.

HARDY WATER LILIES—Continued

CHANGEABLE COLORS

AURORA—A changeable color as its name implies. It varies from amber yellow to red orange and then deep red the third day. It is semi-dwarf in habit and suited for confined pools or tub gardens. **\$2.00 each**

PAUL HARIOT—A magnificent large lily bearing an abundance of flowers. The first day they are a light yellow, then change to rose pink and then to a deep copper red. Flowers of different ages present a different appearance. This lily does well nearly anywhere. **\$4.00 each**

COMMANCHE—A comparatively new variety of the changeable hue varying from apricot to a deep copper bronze, with glowing red tints as the flower matures. The stamens are orange colored, and leaves olive green. Vigorous, free flowering and with the unusual habit among hardy lilies of holding its flowers above the water. **\$5.00 each**

TROPICAL WATER LILIES

There is no hardy blue water lily, but there are many blue tropicals. These are the so-called "tender" lilies of vivid color. Being natives of the tropics, they cannot survive frost and Winters in our climate, but bloom wonderfully during the Summer. They are supplied after June 1st as potted plants and are best treated as annuals to be replaced yearly. We list one each red, white and blue. They bear the flowers on stout stems well above water and are very free flowering.

FRANK TRELEASE—The darkest red of the tender lilies. The large flowers open at dark and remain open until noon the next day. Leaves dark red and green. **\$2.00 each**

LOTUS DENTATA—A large snow-white night-bloomer with flowers 10 inches across. A steady bloomer. **\$1.50 each**

AUGUST KOCH—Large free blooming, deep blue, day blooming lily of viviparous habit (producing small plants from the leaves). Flowers 7 to 8 inches across and remain open four to six days. **\$2.50 each**

— 16 —

These fine Water Lilies will afford you more pleasure in your garden than any plants you have bought in years!

THE SACRED LOTUS

WE have all heard of the Sacred Lotus of the ancient Egyptians.

Today this plant is available exactly as it grew four thousand years ago. To those who have not seen this fascinating plant our description of its handsome shieldlike leaves, its gorgeous flowers, its large and interesting seed pod, will be the more interesting when told that the lotus is a vigorous grower as soon as it becomes established. The plants are hardy and grow under the same conditions as the hardy water lilies. They are admirably suited for planting in a sunken tub or half-barrel filled up to four inches of the top with rich soil. It will only be necessary to keep adding water as it evaporates. The leaves and flowers are borne on long stems high above water so that they will form a beautiful center or corner decoration for a pool. In planting the lotus, care should be taken not to break the growing point from tubers, therefore press into the soil gently, cover with a small flat stone and restrict them to a given area if planted in an open pond so as to prevent choking out other plants. Lotus is supplied as a dormant tuber until May 15th, then as a potted plant until September 1st.



NELUMBium OR LOTUS

EGYPTIAN LOTUS (*Nelumbium Speciosum*)—The true lotus of the ancient Egyptians. It has immense fragrant pink flowers and is hardy.

Tubers, \$2.00 each; Potted Plants, \$3.00 each

AMERICAN LOTUS (*Nelumbium Lutea*)—This is a superb variety with large yellow flowers attaining a size of 8 to 10 inches in diameter. It is sometimes known as "Water Chinquapin" in some of our Western and Southern States where it is native.

Tubers, \$2.00 each; Potted Plants, \$3.00 each

COLLECTIONS DE LUXE—GOLDFISH AND LILIES

J. A. Brigel Breeder Collection

14 Gorgeous Full-Grown Goldfish

One pair each of the seven varieties of Goldfish we list in the choice and fully developed size 6½ to 9 inches. These fish are full grown, age three to five years (with five to ten years of life ahead of them). They are larger and finer than most people have ever seen in pools. These choice fish should not be kept in a pool smaller than 7x5 feet with 24 inches of water. Available only in limited quantity, in the full collection. Seven pairs of the finest and largest hardy Goldfish obtainable for a pool. (Value \$44.00.)

No. G6—Price \$38.50

Lakeview Special Lily Collection

Six superb Lilies, three Tropicals as listed on page 16, colors red, white and blue, and three splendid Hardy Lilies of the best varieties—Attraction, best hardy red; Comanche, best changeable color; Marliac Rose, splendid pink, good for cut flowers. (Value \$21.00.)

No. L1—Price \$17.50

AQUATIC PLANTS

THERE are hundreds of species of grasses and plants which grow in water. Some grow entirely under water, some partially submerged, and some float on the surface. The following are a few specially choice plants of interesting habits, foliage and blossoms which add great natural charm to the pool. Every natural body of water supports quantities of plants in its shallower flats or along its banks. So to duplicate this effect one should plant some of the following in a shallow part of the pool, in the "ledge" (see page 7) or in large flower pots, boxes, buckets, tubs, etc., properly submerged. (See page 10 for tubs and special metal pans.)

WATER HYACINTH—A floating plant with beautiful lavender flowers (see Inside Front Cover). There are two species of hyacinths, one tall growing, preferring its roots in the mud, and the other free floating. We sell mixed plants of both kinds.

3 for 50c; 7 for \$1.00, Postpaid

WATER LETTUCE, or SHELL FLOWER—A plant similar to water hyacinth in habit but of entirely different appearance. It is a floating mass of thick, velvety leaves fluted and shell shaped. Young plants are borne on runners. Grows best in shaded places.

25c each; 5 for \$1.00

WATER POPPY—Plant like a water lily and this dainty little aquatic will soon send out runners floating on the surface and bearing yellow flowers very like in size and shape to the California poppies.

25c each; 5 for \$1.00

WATER SNOWFLAKE—This floating aquatic has leaves like a lily. When detached the leaf will send down roots in shallow water and develop into a new plant. It produces dainty white flowers an inch in diameter, and the resemblance to a giant snowflake is striking.

3 for \$1.00

WATER CANNA—A very handsome and useful plant with leaves very similar to cannas and tall spikes of purple flowers. It is quite hardy and does well in water not over 12 inches deep when planted in good soil. Its height makes it well suited for corner or center decoration. 75c each; 6 for \$3.50

EGYPTIAN PAPER PLANT (Papyrus)—This is a very attractive aquatic plant, but not hardy. Aside from its historic use and interest, it gives the pool a tropical and luxuriant foliage if given plenty of rich earth and shallow water. Very good for the corners or center of a pool or for marginal planting in a pool. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25

Postpaid, 3 for 50c; 8 for \$1.00

PICKEREL PLANT

—An attractive marsh plant with frequent spikes of pleasing purple flowers. Plant in shallow water and it will grow luxuriantly. Leaves are heart shaped—about 1 to 2 feet tall.

25c each; 5 for \$1.00

PORCUPINE

GRASS—Plant at edge of pool in moist ground or slightly submerged. It has tall, quill-like stems. Quite suited for corners or center grouping and easily grown in clumps.

25c each; 6 for \$1.00

GIANT INDIAN ARROW HEAD—

Very distinctive leaves shaped like an arrow head held aloft on a stem from 1 to 3 feet above water (left-hand plant on sketch). In rich mud and shallow water the plants thrive and are quite hardy. Spikes of snow-white flowers with close yellow stamens add to its attraction.

25c each; 6 for \$1.00

CATTAIL—An old familiar plant and still a favorite for pool planting. Shallow water and plenty of rich soil will grow these graceful leaves and spikes to 5 feet in height.

4 for 50c; \$1.00 per doz.

PARROT FEATHER—A creeping plant of prolific habits. Well adapted to cover a moist spot such as around a surface overflow from pool or on a pond edge. Also well adapted to elevated fountains where the plant will soon hang over the edges and be quite attractive. Hardy. Plant in soil. 4 for 50c



THE SUBMERGED OR OXYGENATING PLANTS

IN the modern aquarium or pool the first requisite is a so-called "balance" of fish and plant life which when obtained entirely eliminates the necessity of ever changing the water. Fish "breathe" oxygen from the water by means of their gills. They give off carbon dioxide. Certain plants absorb the carbon dioxide in the water for their growth, and in turn actually give off oxygen to the water. This is the "balance" that aquarists speak of and which is so necessary for healthful conditions for all the members of the aquarium.

The only care required is to remove foreign substances. The following are the best plants to grow under water in an aquarium or pool. These plants need some direct sunlight to grow. All should be planted in sand, and the lead clips furnished on the bunched plants should be removed before planting. A dozen or two of these plants in your lily boxes will greatly help to keep the water fresh during the winter.

SAGITTARIA (Broad Leaf)—This is perhaps the finest of all aquarium plants. It is furnished as a single growing plant with good roots. It has broad, stiff leaves and a stiff stalk. 4 for 50c

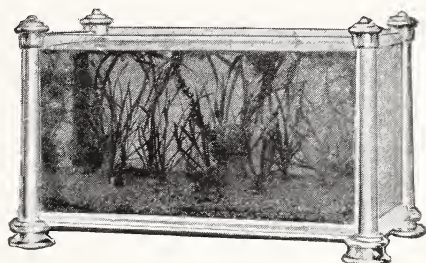
VALLISNERIA (Eel Grass)—Similar to Sagittaria, but a slender leaf curling to the surface. Shown in illustration. It needs a rather deep aquarium. 4 for 25c

ANACARIS GIGANTEA—A very fine oxygenator furnished in bunches, and a most successful plant in aquariums. Shown in illustration. Furnished in bunches. 4 for 50c

CABOMBA—This plant no doubt enjoys the largest sale of any for aquariums. It is very attractive. Furnished in bunches. 4 for 50c

MYRIOPHYLIUM—A favorite during Winter and also extensively used for spawning purposes in the Spring. Long feathery stalks completely submerged. Furnished in bunches. 4 for 50c

LUDWIGIA—This is one of the prettiest of the semi-submerged plants. The small oval leaves are green on top and pink underneath. The plant will rise to the surface in shallow water and the vines become quite long, sending out roots at the joints. Furnished in bunches. 4 for 50c



No. 20 AQUARIUM

Showing a nice arrangement of plants. Left to right: Cabomba, Sagittaria, Vallisneria, Anacaris (feathery towards center).

MINIATURE FLOATING PLANTS

There are three varieties of miniature plants which add to the appearance of the pool. All multiply rapidly during the Summer and if the water surface becomes too crowded with these small plants they should be thinned out.

AZOLLA is a crinkly plant like the leaf of Arbor Vitae and $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch long. In the early Fall they turn deep red.

DUCKWEED is a very small dot of lettuce-like leaf with tender rootlets. Goldfish eat it at times.

SALVINIA is a plant of three or four quarter-inch leaves of velvety surface with fluted folds and small roots.

Large portion mixed varieties, 35c

COLLECTIONS:

(Available the Year Around)

Six choice oxygenating plants in five varieties and a few of the miniature floating plants.

No. A1—Postpaid \$1.00

Sixteen choice plants in five or more varieties. No. A2—Postpaid \$2.00

ATTRACTIVE AQUARIUMS FOR THE HOME

A well designed and artistic aquarium with plants and fish will afford great pleasure to everyone in the house. The types we show will harmonize with the furnishings of any room. We list these items mainly with the idea that you may wish to bring some of your pets indoors for the winter.

If kept indoors all year, Goldfish will do best at an east window in winter and a north window during the summer. The rule for stocking an aquarium is as follows: Use one plant for every two gallons of water, and allow 20 inches water surface for each inch of body length of fish. Hence it is best to have only the smaller fishes indoors unless a very large aquarium is used.

The three styles shown are standard sizes and prices are quoted F. O. B. the factory. Shipments by express. We can furnish quotations on special styles or extra large aquariums on request, as these items are all made by one of the largest aquarium factories in the country.

No. 20 AQUARIUM

(See page 19)

No. 20 is a very high-grade aquarium of unusual attractiveness and quality. It is made of highly polished solid cast aluminum. This aquarium is rustproof, sanitary and easy to keep clean. The smooth, round feet will not mar or scratch any table surface. Sides are $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch Plate Glass and the bottom is cast aluminum. No. 20—24x13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x14 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep; capacity, 12 gallons; weight, 33 pounds; price \$31.50
Plate Glass cover with rounded cut-out corners and polished edges, extra..... 5.25

No. 140 WROUGHT IRON AQUARIUM

This is a most popular type of aquarium combining the best features of quality, beauty and good design. The stand and

aquarium is constructed as a unit, giving the whole a remarkable rigidity. The glass is $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch Plate with polished edges. Bottom of best grade heavy slate. Finished throughout in Grecian Antique, either red, green, brown or blue. Wrought embellishments finished in a beautiful Polychrome. This is a quality product and well made.

No. 140—Over-all dimensions, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ x12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x42 inches high; aquarium dimensions, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ x9 $\frac{1}{4}$ x9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep; capacity, 8 gallons; weight, 44 pounds; price \$22.75
Plate Glass cover with polished edges, extra 2.50

No. 150 JUNIOR WROUGHT IRON AQUARIUM

This is a medium size aquarium of pleasing dimensions, designed with simple lines for those who do not like the more decorative style. Like No. 140, this is of rigid one-piece construction with sides of $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch Plate Glass and bottom of metal covered with glass. Finished throughout in Grecian Antique in red, green, blue or brown.

No. 150—Over-all dimensions, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x42 inches high; aquarium dimensions, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ x9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x9 inches deep; capacity, 6 gallons; weight, 32 pounds; price \$14.00
Plate Glass cover with polished edges, extra 2.00

RECTANGULAR AQUARIUMS

These are specially desirable as window aquariums, where a stand is not needed and where a less expensive though a well-made aquarium is wanted.

No. 12—Aluminum frame, highly polished (glass bottom), 18 $\frac{3}{8}$ x10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep (7-gallon) \$ 9.50

No. 62—Best quality iron frame aquarium, made of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch angle iron, electrically welded at corners and then ground smooth; double strength glass throughout; rubber bumpers on feet; metal bottom covered with glass; finished in olive green. Size, 27x12x8 inches deep (9-gallon) 9.25

No. 63—Same as No. 62. Size, 24x12x12 inches deep (12-gallon) 10.75

No. 64—Same as No. 62. Size, 30x12x12 inches deep (15-gallon) 15.50

Aquarium Plants and "Scavengers" to Balance Any of These Aquariums, \$1.50 Extra



No. 140 WROUGHT IRON AQUARIUM



No. 150 WROUGHT IRON AQUARIUM

ORDER SHEET

THE LAKEVIEW PONDS

R. C. DOLLE, Proprietor

**"Growers of Quality Gold Fish and
Aquatic Plants since 1892"**

MT. AIRY, CINCINNATI, OHIO

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE HERE	
Date _____ Ship by* _____	Order No. _____
Name _____ (Please prefix Mr., Mrs. or Miss)	Amt. of Order _____
Street or } P. O. Box and } R. F. D. }	_____
City _____ State _____	_____
Express Office _____ (If different from Post Office)	SHIPPED:
Amt. Enclosed _____ (State if Check, Money Order, Cash, etc.)	Plants _____
	Fish _____
	No. of Cans _____
	Cans Ret. _____

*Note: All fish must be shipped by Express. When plants are ordered with fish they will be forwarded in the same shipment with gold fish whenever possible. If plants only are ordered they may be sent by Parcel Post in which case add 10% to the total of your Plant Order.

[illegible]

Postage is only paid on Water Hyacinths and Plant and Snail Collections as noted.
No Shipments Sent C. O. D.

(OVER)

ORDER SHEET

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Name _____ (Please prefix Mr., Mrs. or Miss)		Amt. of Order _____	
Street or } P. O. Box and } R. F. D. }		_____	
City _____ State _____		_____	
Express Office _____ (If different from Post Office)		SHIPPED:	
Amt. Enclosed _____ (State if Check, Money Order, Cash; etc.)		Plants _____	
		Fish _____	
		No. of Cans _____	
		Cans Ret. _____	

***Note:** All fish must be shipped by Express. When plants are ordered with fish they will be forwarded in the same shipment with gold fish whenever possible. If plants only are ordered they may be sent by Parcel Post in which case add 10% to the total of your Plant Order.

[illegible]

Carried Forward:

Postage is only paid on Water Hyacinths and Plant and Snail Collections as noted.
No Shipments Sent C. O. D.

(OVER)

SHIPPING METHODS, TERMS, ETC.



SHIPMENTS OF GOLDFISH

All shipments of Goldfish are made by Express Collect and cannot be made any other way. We use specially designed shipping cans holding four to ten gallons of water, the larger cans being used for larger orders. Charges for transportation are to be paid to the expressman upon delivery and will average around 10 per cent of the value of fish depending on distance. Our fish are in vigorous healthy condition when shipped and there is very little loss in transit. Should any sizable loss occur it will be necessary to get the expressman to give you a "Received in Bad Order" slip and send it, together with the shipping tag showing how water was changed en route, and communicate full details to us at once. While we cannot be responsible for any loss in transit, we will be glad to co-operate in the filing of any claim for such loss if the evidence seems to warrant that action.

RETURN OF CANS

Orders for Goldfish amounting to less than \$4.00 must carry an additional remittance of 40c for small can which may then be kept. On all orders over \$4.00 we make no charge for shipping cans used, which remain our property and must be promptly returned. These special cans represent a considerable investment and we rely on you to return them promptly. No new tag is needed—only change the "to" and "from" and give it back to the expressman. Return charges by prepaid express are only 20c per can from any point in the United States and are to be paid by you. You will find an extra fish in each can which is put in to repay you for this charge.

SHIPMENT OF PLANTS

Whenever Goldfish are included in your order the plants will go forward in the same shipment by Express. We prefer to ship all orders by Express Collect, but when plants are ordered without any fish or sent at a later date we can ship by Parcel Post if specially requested. If so, add 10 per cent of the amount of your plant order to cover the charge for postage and special packing. (Water Hyacinths and our Aquatic Plant Collections only are offered postpaid.)

CANADIAN ORDERS

Canadian customers must write to the Destructive Insect and Pest Act Advisory Board, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for permission to import Water Plants or Goldfish. This permission will be readily given, as it is a matter of form in this class. Also be sure to send us the number of your permit so we may put it on your package for prompt inspection at the border.

REMITTANCES, ETC.

All orders must be paid for in full before shipment can be made. We cannot ship anything C. O. D. Personal checks will be accepted and should be made payable to THE LAKEVIEW PONDS. We will make prompt shipments of all orders, except that no Tropical Lilies will be sent until outside weather conditions permit safe planting. If out of any plant or fish ordered, we reserve the right to substitute a similar item unless otherwise specifically instructed. This does not apply to aquariums or other manufactured articles.

Because of the seasonal characteristics of the plants and fish we sell and because all the finer specimens are available only in limited quantities which take many months or even years to produce, we suggest that you order early in Spring to be sure of getting everything you want. Orders for Goldfish, Aquarium Plants and Lotus can be shipped early in April, but Lilies are not ready until May and Tropical Lilies not until June. Try to have your pool in order when the fish arrive. We guarantee all fish and plants as represented, but because of conditions beyond our control, such as weather, improper water supply, etc., we cannot be responsible for results. In case of untrue variety we will adjust our error, but will not be responsible for any amount in excess of actual price paid us for the item proven untrue. We will gladly advise you on any matters pertaining to ponds or pools. In ordering please use our Order Blank.

PHOTOGRAPHS

We will be glad to hear about your results with our fish or plants and see the proof—a picture. We will present the owner of any picture which we can use in our catalog or other advertising a credit slip for \$3.00 to be used as desired on any articles we list. Send in the pictures!

SPECIAL DISCOUNT ON EARLY ORDERS

3 Per Cent Special Discount will be allowed on all Spring Orders placed before April 1st and accompanied by remittance in full.

A CATALOGUE — OF — *Goldfish and Aquatic Plants*

(With some valuable information on their care and the
proper construction of suitable pools)



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